THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1795. [No 1723.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

LIST of PRIZES in the LITTLE-COMPTON UNITED CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY LOTTERY.—CLASS FIRST.

No	Dols.	No	Dols.	No	Dols.	No	Dols.	No	Dols.	No	Dols.	No	Dols.
4		344		634	5	918		1193	3	1456		1740	
6		47		35		20		94		58		41	
8		49		36		21	3	96		59		45	
11		50		40		22		1200		62		47	5
16		53		46		23		1		63	3	48	
17		59	3	47		24		4		66	3	51	20
19		61		52		26	5	7		68	5	52	
23	5	63		56	5	27	5	10		71	5	53	10
24	3	68		58		28		11		78		54	
27		70	3	59		35		12		79		58	3
28	3	73	5	60		42		14		84		69	
29		76		61		45		22		88		73	
32		77		63	3	47		24		94		74	
35		80		64		50	3	25	5	96		75	
36		82		65	3	52		28		1501		77	
37	5	84		66	3	53		30	3	2		78	10
40		86		69	10	56	3	31		5		79	5
42		88		77		57		34		6		81	
43		90		80		58		36		8	5	83	
44	3	91		82	3	63		39	20	11		84	
48		93		86		64		41		12	3	89	
53	50	97	3	89		65		46		17		90	
56		401	5	93		75		48		24		92	
58	3	2		94	5	77	3	49	3	28		93	
59	10	3		95		81		52		34	5	96	
63		4		97		83		53		36	10	1802	
64		7		98		85		57		41		3	
65	3	11		99		91		58		44	5	7	
71	5	17	5	700		99		65		46		12	
74		19		7	50	1002	3	73	5	48		16	
75		22	3	9	5	5		75	20	53		17	
79	5	28		11		8	3	76	3	54		19	20
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83		32		15		14		78	3	58		21	
84	3	33		23		15		79		60		22	
99		35		28		16	5	80		62		24	3
100		37		30		19	10	83		64		25	10
1		38		33		22		89		66		27	3
3		41		34		23	3	91		68	3	28	5
20		43		41		24		92		69		30	20
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18		51		53		43		3	3	76		35	
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30		55	50	57	3	45		7	3	82		40	
31		58		65		46		9		85		43	
41		61	3	66		49		10	5	87		45	
43		63		67		50		11		89		46	
44	10	65	5	68		51		12		92		48	
45		66		72		53		14		94		49	10
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53		71		78		62		21		1600	5	58	
57		73		79	20	64		22		5		60	
66		75		82		66		23	5	13	5	61	
68		76		83		67		41	3	19		63	2
77		78	5	85		69		43		21		64	5
78	3	80		88		70		44		23	3	66	
86	3	81		89		74		46	3	26		68	
88	5	84		91	5	76		48	3	28		73	
93		93		92		78		51		29	5	78	
96	3	94		95		80		56		30		81	
203		95	5	97		81		59		31		82	
5		503		98		92		60		32	5	85	3
7		4		800		93	3	61		33	3	86	
8	3	8	5	5		94		64		37	3	90	3
10	10	10		6		96		65		38	10	96	
11	3	17		9		1103		68		41	10	97	
13		19		12		5	3	74		42		1900	5
14		20		13		7	10	75	3	44		1	3
15	3	23	20	18	5	11		78	5	46		2	
18		29		23		13	3	79		49		4	
20		34		24		14		80		51	3	9	5
23		36		25	3	18		81	5	52		14	
27	10	41		27		19		82		54		17	
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40		44		29		22		90		63		22	
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47		48		33		32		92		66	3	28	
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50		53		37		36	3	2401	3	74		31	
51		59		39	3	37		2		77		32	
52		61		43		38		3		79		33	5
57	5	63		52		43		5	10	80	3	35	
62		68	20	57		44		6		85		40	3
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74		75		66		49		19	3	95		46	3
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79	3	81		68		51		21		98		56	3
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90		99		90		58	300	33		10	3	67	
92	5	601		91		59		34		16		70	5
97		2		94		66		36		17		72	
300		8		96	5	69		37	5	18		76	3
3	20	9		97		70		38		19		79	
6		13		98	5	71		39	3	22		80	3
10	5	14		900		74		40	3	25	3	84	
18		19		1	3	77		47		26		96	5
26		22		2		81	100	49		31		99	
30		23	3	9	5	82		50	5	34		2000	
33		27		10		84		53		33			
34	5	32		14		87		54		34	3		
38	3	33		15	5	92		55		38			

(Those Numbers, which have no figures annexed, are Prizes of Two Dollars—to be paid in Tickets in the Second Class.)

EXTRACT

From the Bishop of Landaff's Speech in the British House of Lords, on the Duke of Bedford's late Motion for a Peace with France.

"THE Bishop of Landaff began by observing, that although he might appear to overstep the line of his profession, in addressing their Lordships upon that occasion, yet he could not refrain from expressing his sentiments, which he so strongly felt in the present most awful crisis. The terror which had long hung over his mind, had now been realized.—The Marine of Holland had been added to the Marine of France, and an immense accession of power had been gained by our already too powerful enemy. It appeared to him, that the original grounds of the war, in which Europe was now engaged, had not been sufficiently stated, nor agreed upon. It had been said, that so far as it regarded Austria and Prussia, it had taken its rise in a Coalition of Princes, formed for the purpose of dismembering France. He frankly declared that he must have more ample proofs, than had yet been afforded to him, before he would believe that so nefarious a project had ever been agreed upon. (*A cry of "Hear! hear!"*) The next ground of War, which had been stated, was to stop the progress of democratic principles.—That this was the real cause of the War, he saw little reason to doubt. It had been called a just and necessary War—he believed that few, very few, wars were justifiable. He indulged the hope, that the time might yet arrive, when war would cease in the Christian world.——Still he would admit that in the present state of things, War upon some occasions, might be justified.—But it would be necessary to shew that "indemnity for the past, and security for the future," had been *demanded and refused*. Was this the case in the present instance? The Noble Lord (Lord Grenville) had stated that no opening for a negociation had been rejected. He hoped in God, it was so, that the blood might not be on our heads.—If the War had been entered into, to prevent the growth of democratic principles, he feared that the means were little suited to the end. Opinions had never been crushed by persecutions; it was in persecutions, on the contrary, that they took root and flourished. With respect to this country, he declared, that a fear had never existed in his mind, that such opinions could ever gain ground among us. A Constitution formed on the Rights of Man, or the Constitution of America, perhaps, might be held out to the people of England as objects of their imitation. But the goodness of that people would suggest to them this consideration, that the first had yet produced little, to form a title to their favour, and that the last had a strong objection to combat, *that it was new*. "When it shall have lasted," they may say, "for a century, and shall have produced a greater sum of "happiness, than we have enjoyed for the same "period, under our own Government, then it "will be time for our posterity to think of "changes; in the mean while let us preserve and "improve the British Constitution." He was not of the same opinion with those who thought that the annals of the British Constitution admitted of no remedy; that we must bear the evils that we felt; and that they must be allowed to grow, until, like other human affairs, they found their termination in some great, and fatal catastrophe.—The British Constitution admitted of improvement; it admitted of it, in his opinion, not only with safety, but advantage."

DECLARATION

Of the Commissioners delegated by the National Convention of France, to the Commanders in Chief of the British Forces Vaughan, Caldwell, Thomp son, Stewart and Linzay.

TIME, and the defeat of the English forces at Guadaloupe had weakened the remembrance of the heinous crimes, by which the vile satellites of George had stained the Windward Islands.

It might reasonably have been expected, that the sudden recall of the infamous Grey and Jervis, would have made their successors aware of such cruelties, and engaged them to keep a conduct entirely the reverse—but we have been mistaken——

They prove to be as barbarous as those above mentioned Cumbria. They have lately ordered to be put to death some soldiers of the Republic, their prisoners in St. Lucia. Cruelties like these, call forcibly upon us to avenge our brothers, and to make use of reprisals.

In consequence of which, we do hereby give solemn notice to the Commanders in Chief of the British forces in the Windward Islands, that from, and after the date of this our official declaration, the assassination of each and every individual Republican (of whatever color he is, and in whatever Island it may happen) shall be expiated by the death of two English officers and persons. Let Great Britain shrink at the first notice that we perform this act of justice.

We do further declare, that any Frenchman, who at the moment of the landing of any of the troops of the Republic, commanded by one of us, or by any of our Substitutes, shall not join the common enemy, is outlawed, and his property confiscated to the Republic.

All those Frenchman, are declared traitors to their country, who have accepted of any employment under the English government. The law having already pronounced against those who emigrated before the capture of the Colonies, as well against the wretches who delivered them up, and who are in the same predicament with those that sold Toulon and the Island of Corsica where the punic faith of the English shone in its full lustre; and this law which inflicts the pain of death, shall here continue in full force.

We further signify to all the Commanders and Agents of the British Government, that Citizen Marinier, Commander at St. Lucia, is an officer in the French service, and that the Citizens, Malsade, Lieutenant in the navy, and Lambert are our delegates, in that Island, and invested with our power.

We have ordered this our present declaration to be sent by a flag of truce to the above mentioned commanders of the British forces, and to be translated into English, and distributed in all the colonies.

Port of Liberty, the 3 d day of Ventose (the 21st February, stile of the slaves) in the 3d year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed) VICTOR HUGUES,
GOYRAND,
LEBAS.

European Intelligence.

PERPIGNAN, December 27.

THE day before yesterday, notwithstanding the most boisterous weather and piercing cold, all our batteries began to thunder at once on the town, the fort, the road of Roses, and the Spanish fleet.——The house of the Spanish commander was beat down, and the flames rose immediately out of the magazines.—The bombardment does not cease a single moment, and all the roads are crowded with Republicans carrying fire-pots, and the newly invented inextinguishable fire-works towards the batteries established along the road in order to set fire to the Spanish fleet, which is composed of 16 ships of the line, some of which are three deckers. Though these swimming citadels endeavour to keep out of cannon reach, we hope that the continuing storms will deliver them to the avenging arm of the Republic. So many gunboats have already been burnt, that the remaining take all possible care not to disturb us any longer in the pushing of the siege.

The besieging army, commanded by Gen. Sauret, is 17,000 men strong. The General in chief of the army of the Eastern Pyrenees pushed forward into Catalonia, and leaves the Spanish land forces no hope of relieving Roses or protecting Barcelona.

January 1.

Our warriors continue to gather new laurels, the fruits of the most arduous undertaking before Roses. Fort Bouton taken at the point of the bayonet, three batteries raised on the top of a huge rock, which has been rendered accessible by means of a new road of 9 miles, forced thro' rocks and precipices, have been the prelude of our triumph. The representatives of the people, and the general in chief were present when these three batteries began to play upon the town; the republican tunes of the soldiers of liberty, with the thunder of the artillery, carried terror and destruction among the slaves. The batteries in the plain answered immediately this signal, and overwhelmed the road and citadel with showers of bombs and red hot balls.——This terrible fire did not cease a single moment, during the latter five days.

General Victor received orders on the 30th December, to attack a very strong fort which commands the town, between the citadel and fort Bouton. The Republicans appeared, took the fort, drove the Spanish out of the town of Roses, and pursued them to the very glacis of the citadel.—The Spanish fled on the 31st December, before day-break, to dislodge the seven companies of the 1st brigade who occupy the town of Roses; but they were repulsed with great slaughter.

The representatives of the people and general Lemoine visited the whole length of the trenches.

The Spanish flag in the citadel was yesterday carried off by a ball, and the day before yesterday a red hot ball burnt the head pendant of the Spanish Admiral.

PARIS, January 27.

From Paris.

Agreeable to a resolution of the Representatives of the people this place has again assumed the name of Toulon, little Port de la Montagne. The devil of some time since departed for Algiers and composed of the following ships of war: La Minerve of 74 guns; Le Scipion, of 30; L'Alcide of 36 guns; Le Marsouin, of 36; a Brune of 22, la Badine of 22; la Hazard of 16, and 2 Bombardes of 24 guns, are just arrived within the harbour. They have a great many more and thought to place God and the Sanhedrim of La Convention [illegible] should not be [illegible]

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1795. [N° 1723.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

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N°	Dols.	N°	Dols.	N°	Dols.	N°	Dols.	N°	Dols.	N°	Dols.	N°	Dols.
4		344		634	5	918		1193	3	1456		1740	
6		47		35		20		94		58		41	
8		49		36		21	3	96		59		45	
11		50		40		22		1200		62		47	5
16		53		46		23		1		63	3	48	
17		59	3	47		24		4		66	3	51	20
19		61		52		26	5	7		68	5	52	
23		63		56	5	27	5	10		71	5	53	10
24	3	68		58		28		11		78		54	
27		70	3	59		35		12		79		58	3
28	3	73	5	60		42		14		84		69	
29		76		61		45		22		88		73	
32		77		63	3	47		24		94		74	
35		80		64		50	3	25	5	96		75	
36		82		65	3	52		28		1501		77	
37	5	84		66	3	53		30	3	2		78	10
40		86		69	10	56	3	31		5		79	5
42		88		77		57		34		6		81	
43		90		80		58		36		8	5	83	
44	3	91		82	3	63		39	20	11		84	
48		93		86		64		41		12	3	89	
53	50	97	3	89		[illegible]		46		17		90	
56		401	5	93		75		48		24		92	
58	3	2		94	5	77	3	49	3	28		93	
59	10	3		95		81		52		34	5	96	
63		4		97		83		53		36	10	1802	
64		7		98		85		57		41		3	
65	3	11		99		91		58		44	5	7	
71	5	17	5	706		99		65		46		12	
74		19		7	50	1002	3	73	5	48		16	
75		22	3	9	5	5		75	20	53		17	
79	5	28		11		8	3	76	3	54		19	20
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1		38		33		22		89		66		27	3
3		41		34		23	3	91		68	3	28	5
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14	3	45		43		32		95		70	10	31	
17	3	46		50		38		1301	3	74		34	
18		51		53		43		3	3	76		35	
25	10	54		55		44	3	6	3	78		36	
30		55	50	57	3	45		7	3	82	3	40	
31		58		65		46		9		85		43	
41		61	3	66		49		10	5	87		45	
43		63		67		50		11		89		46	
44	10	65	5	68		51		12		92		48	
45		66		72		53		14		94		49	10
50		67		73		54	20	17		97		50	
52		69		74		58		18	5	99		54	
53		71		78		62		21		1600	5	58	
57		73		79	20	64		22		5		60	
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77		78	5	85		69		43		21		64	5
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86	3	81		89		74		46	3	26		68	
88	5	84		91	5	76		48	3	28		73	
93		93		92		78		51		29	5	78	
96	3	94		95		80		56		30		81	
203		95	5	97		81		59		31		82	
5		503		98		92		60		32	5	85	3
7		4		800		93	3	61		35	3	86	
8	3	8	5	5		94		64		37	3	90	3
10	10	10		6		96		65		38	10	96	
11	3	17		9		1103		68		41	10	97	
13		19		12		5	3	74		42		1900	5
14		20		13		7	10	75	3	44		1	3
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18		29		23		13	3	79		49		4	
20		34		24		14		80		51	3	9	5
23		36		25	3	18		81	5	52		14	
27	10	41		27		19		82		54		17	
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40		44		29		22		90		63		22	
43		46		31		29		91		65	5	27	
47		48		33		32		92		66	3	28	
48		50	10	36	50	34		93	3	73		29	
50		53		37		36	3	1401	3	74		31	
51		59		39	3	37		2		77		32	
52		61		43		38		3		79		33	5
57	5	63		52		43		5	10	80	3	35	
62		68	20	57		44		6		85		40	3
64	3	69		62		45		8	3	87		42	
73		71		63		47		17		94		44	
74		75		66		49		19	3	95		46	3
77		77		67		50		20	3	96	3	52	
79	3	81		68		52		21		98		56	3
80		87		77	10	54	3	22		1702	5	57	
84		89	3	79		55	10	24		4		60	3
88		90	3	81		56	3	26	3	6	3	64	
89		95		89		57		27		9		65	
90		99		90		58	300	33		10	3	67	
92	5	601		91		59		34		16		70	5
97		2		94		66		36		17		72	
300		8		96	5	69		37	5	18		76	3
3	20	9		97		70		38		19		79	
6		13		98	5	71		39	3	22		80	3
10	5	14		900		74		40	3	25	3	84	
18		19		1	3	77		47		26		96	5
26		22		3		81	100	49		32		99	
30		23	3	9	5	82		50	5	34		2000	
33		27		10		84		53		33			
34	5	32		14		87		54		34	3		
38	3	33		15	5	92		55		38			

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EXTRACT

From the Bishop of Landaff's Speech in the British House of Lords, on the Duke of Bedford's late Motion for a Peace with France.

"THE Bishop of Landaff began by observing, that although he might appear to overstep the line of his profession, in addressing their Lordships upon that occasion, yet he could not refrain from expressing his sentiments, which he so strongly felt in the present most awful crisis. The terror which had long hung over his mind, had now been realized.—The Marine of Holland had been added to the Marine of France, and an immense accession of power had been gained by our already too powerful enemy. It appeared to him, that the original grounds of the war, in which Europe was now engaged, had not been sufficiently stated, nor agreed upon. It had been said, that so far as it regarded Austria and Prussia, it had taken its rise in a Coalition of Princes, formed for the purpose of dismembering France. He frankly declared that he must have more ample proofs, than had yet been afforded to him, before he would believe that so nefarious a project had ever been agreed upon. (A cry of "Hear! hear!") The next ground of War, which had been stated, was to stop the progress of democratic principles.—That this was the real cause of the War, he saw little reason to doubt. It had been called a just and necessary War—he believed that few, very few, wars were justifiable. He indulged the hope, that the time might yet arrive, when war would cease in the Christian world.——Still he would admit that in the present state of things, War upon some occasions, might be justified.—But it would be necessary to shew that "indemnity for the past, and security for the future," had been *demanded and refused*. Was this the case in the present instance? The Noble Lord (Lord Grenville) had stated that no opening for a negociation had been rejected. He hoped in God, it was so, that the blood might not be on our heads.—If the War had been entered into, to prevent the growth of democratic principles, he feared that the means were little suited to the end! Opinions had never been crushed by persecutions; it was in persecutions, on the contrary, that they took root and flourished. With respect to this country, he declared, that a fear had never existed in his mind, that such opinions could ever gain ground among us. A Constitution formed on the Rights of Man, or the Constitution of America, perhaps, might be held out to the people of England as objects of their imitation. But the goodness of that people would suggest to them this consideration, that the first had yet produced little, to form a title to their favour, and that the last had a strong objection to combat, *that it was new*. "When it shall have lasted," they may say, "for a century, and shall have produced a greater sum of "happiness, than we have enjoyed for the same "period, under our own Government, then it "will be time for our posterity to think of "changes; in the mean while let us preserve and "improve the British Constitution." He was not of the same opinion with those who thought that the abuses of the British Constitution admitted of no remedy; that we must bear the evils that we felt; and that they must be allowed to grow, until, like other human affairs, they found their termination in some great, and fatal catastrophe.—The British Constitution admitted of improvement; it admitted of it, in his opinion, not only with safety, but advantage."

DECLARATION

Of the Commissioners delegated by the National Convention of France, to the Commanders in Chief of the British Forces Vaughan, Caldwell, Thompson, Stewart and Linjay.

TIME, and the defeat of the English forces at Guadaloupe had weakened the remembrance of the heinous crimes, by which the vile satellites of George had sullied the Windward Islands.

It might reasonably have been expected, that the sudden recall of the infamous Grey and Jervis, would have made their successors aware of such cruelties, and engaged them to keep a conduct entirely the reverse—but we have been mistaken——

They prove to be as barbarous as those above mentioned Canibals. They have lately ordered to be put to death some soldiers of the Republic, their prisoners in St. Lucia. Cruelties like these, call forcibly upon us to avenge our brothers, and to make use of reprisals.

In consequence of which, we do hereby give solemn notice to the Commanders in Chief of the British forces in the Windward Islands, that from, and after the date of this our official declaration, the assassination of each and every Individual Republican (of whatever color he is, and in whatever Island it may happen) shall be expiated by the death of two English officers and prisoners. The Guillotine shall at the first notice thereof perform this act of justice.

We do further declare, that any Frenchmen, who at the moment of the landing of an army of the Republic, commanded by one of us, or by any of our Substitutes, shall not join against our common enemy, is outlawed, and his property forfeited to the Republic.

All those Frenchman, are declared traitors to their country, who have accepted of any employment under the English government. The law having already pronounced against those who emigrated before the capture of the Colonies, as well against the wretches who delivered them up, and who are in the same predicament with those that sold Toulon and the Island of Corfica where the punic faith of the English shone in its full lustre; and this law which inflicts the pain of death, shall here continue in full force.

We further signify to all the Commanders and Agents of the British Government, that Citizen Marinier, Commander at St. Lucia, is an officer in the French service, and that the Citizens, Massade, Lieutenant in the navy, and Lambert are our delegates, in that Island, and invested with our power.

We have ordered this our present declaration to be sent by a flag of truce to the above mentioned commanders of the British forces, and to be translated into English, and distributed in all the colonies.

Port of Liberty, the 3d day of Ventose (the 21st February, stile of the slaves) in the 3d year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed)

VICTOR HUGUES,
GOYRAND,
LEBAS.

European Intelligence.

PERPIGNAN, December 27.

THE day before yesterday, notwithstanding the most boistrous weather and piercing cold, all our batteries began to thunder at once on the town, the fort, the road of Roses, and the Spanish fleet.——The house of the Spanish commander was beat down, and the flames rose immediately out of the magazines.—The bombardment does not cease a single moment, and all the roads are crowded with Republicans carrying fire-pots, and the newly invented inextinguishable fire-works towards the batteries established along the road in order to set fire to the Spanish fleet, which is composed of 16 ships of the line, some of which are three deckers. Though these swimming citadels endeavour to keep out of cannon reach, we hope that the continuing storms will deliver them to the avenging arm of the Republic. So many gunboats have already been burnt, that the remaining take all possible care not to disturb us any longer in the pushing of the siege.

The besieging army, commanded by Gen. Sauret, is 17,000 men strong. The General in chief of the army of the Eastern Pyrenees pushed forward into Catalonia, and leaves the Spanish land forces no hope of relieving Roses or protecting Barcelona.

January 1.

Our warriors continue to gather new laurels, the fruits of the most arduous undertaking before Roses. Fort Routon taken at the point of the bayonet, three batteries raised on the top of a huge rock, which has been rendered accessible by means of a new road of 9 miles, forced thro' rocks and precipices, have been the prelude of our triumph. The representatives of the people, and the general in chief were present when these three batteries began to play upon the town; the republican tunes of the soldiers of liberty, with the thunder of the artillery, carried terror and destruction among the slaves. The batteries in the plain answered immediatly this signal, and overwhelmed the road and citadel with showers of bombs and red hot balls.——This terrible fire did not cease a single moment, during the latter five days.

General Victor received orders on the 30th December, to attack a very strong fort which commands the town, between the citadel and fort Bouton. The Republicans appeared, took the fort, drove the Spanish out of the town of Roses, and pursued them to the very glacis of the citadel.—The Spanish fired on the 31st December, before day-break, to dislodge the seven companies of the 1st brigade who occupy the town of Roses; but they were repulsed with great slaughter.

The representatives of the people and general Lamet passed the whole night in the trenches.

The Spanish flag in the citadel was yesterday carried off by a ball, and the day before yesterday a red hot ball burnt the broad pendant of the Spanish Admiral.

PARIS, January 22.

From Toulon.

Agreeable to a resolution of the Representatives of the people this place has again assumed the name of Toulon, instead of Port-de la Montagne. The division some time since departed for Algiers and composed of the following ships of war: La Minerve of 44 guns; l'Artemise, of 36; l'Alcesle of 36 guns; la Courageuse, of 36; la Brune of 22; la Badine of 22; la Hazard of 16, and l'Expedition of 14 guns, are just returned with 16 rich prizes. They sunk a great many more and brought above 600 prisoners, besides 28 of the ci-devant grandees who were found on board one of the prizes.

...TIONAL ASSEMBLY OF HOLLAND.

...s day the 27th of January, the second sitting of the ...tionary Assembly representing the People of Hol...

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In this philosophical age, or age of Reason as some are pleased to call it, every thing relative to the primæval state of man is worthy attention, and surely will find enough enlightened genuses to give it due investigation. I therefore beg leave to present your philosophical readers with a picture of man in his original state before he adopted laws or government, drawn by the pencil of the celebrated Philosopher M. ROUSSEAU, in his discourse "*sur l'origine et les fondemens de l'inegalité parmis les hommes*," "Wandering about in the woods, naked, or "cloathed with the skins of beasts; stupid, staring, "without knowledge, or the least desire after it; without observation, without reflection, without language, "without society, filling their bellies greedily when hungry, and then lying down to sleep; living on the spontaneous fruits of the earth, without exercising their fine "genius in agriculture, or in any arts, which could either tend to the support or ornament of their nature: propagating their kind in casual rencontres, without "marriage, or any further acquaintance with the mother, or with the offspring."—

How degrading! How shocking a picture!—And yet, according to this celebrated Philosopher, this is the state which a wise and good Providence intended originally for man! As long as they continued in this state they were independent, free and happy—every attempt to alter their condition was a manifest sign of depravity and departure from their happy original!— R.

Mr. BARBER,

ALETHEIA, since the cuffing given him by Azariah and Anonymous, seems to have gotten over the mighty rage with which he began to write; he now assumes the passive Christian temper (his usual alternative) and leaves the bespattered mitre to its fate—the contempt of a philosophic Republic: He would, however, in leaving us, solve his darling object, and inculcate the pre eminence of title, office, &c. though he would have us understand the word office in its *primary* and *unequivocal sense, as derived from officium*; that is, he would shew us, that in *Scotland*) Priests learn Latin. Though Latin may be very necessary in ethicks to fix the radical meaning of words; in Republics it is not so to explain the meaning of titles, and the magic power they possess to inspire an ambition destructive to the liberties of the people, by creating privileged orders, sinecures, and pensions; against the legal establishment of such evils, the Constitution of the United States has carefully guarded; whoever therefore shall have the temerity to assume a title, or the *shadow* of a title within the United States must expect to be treated with contempt. But the meek and lowly Aletheia tells us (since his passion) that he is not a tickler for lordships, riches and fame; he avoids them; he would only inculcate a kind of Christocratic government, otherwise called an *hierarchy*; but the humble Aletheia should recollect that the people of the United States have chosen another form of government, and it becomes him (whatever he thinks) to say AMEN.

From the CONNECTICUT GAZETTE.

THE *ingenious* and *argumentative* production signed ALETHEIA, published in the last Gazette, from the Newport Mercury, cannot fail of convincing every one "of the propriety of the title, Bishop of Connecticut and Rhode Island." At the same time, is not the writer convicted of treason and murder, who has intringed upon the honor and sovereignty of those States, by pretending their sanction to the strange manifesto signed Connecticut and Rhode-Island; and impiously dared to stab a well known character in his tenderest part, which is his title? Such high handed crimes call for legal process: as this will also bring in "*for legal adjudication*," the title said to be *contraband*; truth and justice will appear. "A consummation devoutly to be wished for."

The production of *Aletheia*, being strongly tinctured with the dialect of my favourite land, the tutelar Saint of Caledonia hails him as one of her reverend and worthy sons. His writings, which have so often graced a page in the Newport Mercury, always show that more than human penetration, known by the name of *second sight*, for which my countrymen have been renowned in days of yore. As he has deserved well of his country, he may depend on my patronage. Under my shield he shall prove a *muckle man*, to lay "the lurking spirit of envy and malice," which haunts this howling wilderness. ST. ANDREW.

CHALESTON, March 31,

We are authorized to contradict the paragraph which appeared in our paper yesterday under the Philadelphia head, which asserted that a son of the late Count de Grasse commands an English ship of war; the Count de Grasse left but one son, who came to this city soon after the destruction of the town of Cape-Francois, in the year 1793, and has resided here ever since! and at his request this is inserted.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.

Extract of a letter from Havre de Grace, dated January 27th, 1795.

"Every thing here appears to be life and animation; the harbour is filled with shipping, and commerce is fast raising her head in this regenerated land. Every comfort of life is enjoyed by the inhabitants; and, what ever report may say to the contrary, bread, beef, &c. are cheaper here then in the country I have just left." (England.)

April 14.

Last evening arrived here from Liverpool, which place she left the 21st of February, the brig Hero, Capt. Edwards who informs that an Embargo was laid on the British shipping in all the ports in England, on the day he sailed, which was expected to continue six weeks.

William Nichols, Esq; is appointed Marshall of the District of Pnenfylvania, in the room of David Lenox, Esq; who has resigned.

April 17.

This day arrived the schooner Success, Capt. Corry, in 11 days from Cape Nicola Mole. Capt. Corry informs that previous to his leaving that place, accounts had been received from Port-au-Prince, that General Malcolm, with 50 British and 500 French royalists, had been killed in an engagement with the republicans.

The above intelligence appears to be in part confirmed by the arrival of Capt. Robbins, at New-York.

The schooner President, Capt. Carhart, arrived here yesterday, sailed from Petit Canol (Guadaloupe) the 27th of March, at which time two or three bodies of troops were embarked at different parts of the Island, to assist the forces gone against St. Lucia, St. Vincent's and Grenada. Capt. Carhart was boarded four hours after he sailed by the Adamant, a British man of war, and near St. Martin's by L'Oiseau frigate—neither of which offered any molestation.

We are informed that the Tankerville packet, from England, with the November and December mails for America, has been taken by the Lovely Lass, a French Privateer.

Extract of a letter received per Capt. Green, from a gentleman in St. Eustatia, to Mr. Levious Clarkson, Merchant in this city, dated April 1.

"The English have declared war against the Dutch, and have granted letters of Marque and reprisals; one has already produced her commission at St. Kitts. The Dutch have acknowledged the sovereignty of the French, granted one and an half million sterling to prosecute the war, to supply large quantities of cloathing for the army, and to fit out 32 sail of the line, and 9 frigates."

"The negroes have retaken St. Lucia, except the Fort of Morne Fortune; taken Grenada, except Richmond Hill, and town, have rose in a body at St. Vincents, and are fighting there in a dreadful manner; and in neither the English or Dutch islands, do the inhabitants go to bed without the fear of death before morning. Such is the present situation of these colonies, and you must be persuaded the prospect is not very tempting to risk property to at present. All those who had goods here last week removed to St. Thomas, and St. Bartholomews, fearing the attack of the French; and this week we are expecting the attack of the English.... Yesterday an English frigate was here, and it was supposed she came to demand the island."

Extract from a late Charge delivered by Judge Walton of the State of Georgia.

"The Solicitor General has informed me, that, among the objects of criminal inquiry, is a charge of a parent murdering its bastard infant. This is a crime so shocking to nature that the human mind is prompt to condemn. We should therefore, be cautious. It is improbable, because it is unnatural, and the clearest proofs should precede conviction. On this occasion also we should guard our minds against another prejudice. The crime of bastarday is distinct from that of murder; and must have no influence on this case. The connexion of the sex with man is natural; the rites of marriage are artificial; But the principles of justice are eternal. The shame too, which imperious man has fixed upon the feeble woman, should weigh in the scale of mercy."

HUDSON, April 2.

A farmer in Maryland began to reap his wheat on the 19th of June last, (a week sooner than his neighbours) before it was quite ripe;—some of the straw was green, and the grain quite soft. This early wheat was compared with what stood in his field till the 18th of July, and proved to be 4lb. 6 oz. heavier a bushel than what stood till July. The country alarmed at this boldness, imagined, and even reported, that he lost his barn and the wheat by the moisture occasioning it to take fire; whilst others said it was rotten in the shocks. In fact his wheat was finely cured; and secured without loss, after it had stood some time out in shocks.

NEW-YORK, April 15.

The schooner Parthenia, Capt. Cobb, arrived this day from Martinico after a passage of 16 days.

A Vessel from Barbados had arrived at Martinique previous to Capt. C. leaving it, which informed of the arrival of 10 sail of Merchantmen from England—they had parted company, with the fleet on board of which were 10,000 troops, destined for the West India Islands. Capt. C. mentions, that in consequence of this intelligence, an Embargo was shortly expected to be laid on all Neutral Vessels, the price of Flour at Martinique was from 10½ to 10¾ Dollars.

April 18.

Capt. Glad, of the brig Goddess of Liberty, arrived yesterday from Nantz, which place he left February 19th, informs that the Algerines are out of the Straits. That it was reported at Nantz, that the Brest fleet of 35 sail had departed for the Mediterranean, to liberate the Toulon fleet, which was blocked up by the English and Spanish squadrons in those seas.

April 20.

Extract of a letter received by a merchant of this city, from his correspondent in Bermuda, dated the 4th inst.

"The schooner Polly, Capt. Griffin, belonging to William Fitch, and Messrs. Coitt, was sent in here a few days ago by one of the piratical privateers, and has been libelled. I have offered my friendship to Capt. Griffin, and shall do every thing in my power to serve him, both by advice, and advancing what money he may require, though I flatter myself, the system of condemnation is at an end, owing to an arrival from London, about a week ago, by which the Judge of the Admiralty received public despatches, which it is said, censure his conduct very severely, and it is to be hoped, will relieve many unfortunate Americans from their very unpleasant situation in this country."

NEW-LONDON, April 23.

The death of the Empress of Russia is doubted in some of the London papers, but not contradicted.

Tuesday 13th, Arrived in Milford road, ship Eleven Sons, Samuel Hawley, of this place, in 32 days from Surinam, bound to New-York.—Fourteen days ago, spoke a schooner from Antigua, bound to Newbern, with 50 men, women and children on board. The Captain informed that it was expected there would be an insurrection in the island of Antigua, among the Negroes, and that the English Inhabitants were quitting the Island as fast as possible.

NEWPORT, April 28.

It was mentioned in a late Paper, that Mr. Pitt had stated in the British Parliament, from an official Report made to the National Convention, that the Debt already incurred by the Republic, amounted to 420 Millions Sterling. Mr. Grey in a Speech in the same Parliament, Jan. 26, from the like Authority (an official Report to the Convention made by Cambon) states, that the present

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The Loyal Clare regiment, is captured in the transports which were conveying it to Bristol.

IN this philosophical age, or age of Reason as some are pleased to call it, every thing relative to the primæval state of man is worthy attention, and surely will find enough enlightened genuses to give it due investigation. I therefore beg leave to present your philosophical readers with a picture of man in his original state before he adopted laws or government, drawn by the pencil of the celebrated Philosopher M. ROUSSEAU, in his discourse "*sur l'origine et les fondemens de l'inegalitè parmis les hommes*," "Wandering about in the woods, naked, or "cloathed with the skins of beasts; stupid, staring, "without knowledge, or the least desire after it, without observation, without reflection, without language, "without society, filling their bellies greedily when hungry, and then lying down to sleep; living on the spontaneous fruits of the earth, without exercising their fine "genius in agriculture, or in any arts, which could either tend to the support or ornament of their nature: "propagating their kind in casual rencontres, without "marriage, or any further acquaintance with the mother, or with the off spring."—

How degrading! How shocking a picture!—And yet, according to this celebrated Philosopher, this is the state which a wise and good Providence intended originally for man! As long as they continued in this state they were independent, free and happy—every attempt to alter their condition was a manifest sign of depravity and departure from their happy original!— R.

Mr. BARBER,

ALETHEIA, since the cuffing given him by Azariah and Anonymous, seems to have gotten over the mighty rage with which he began to write; he now assumes the passive Christian temper (his usual alternative) and leaves the bespattered mitre to its fate—the contempt of a philosophic Republic: He would, however, in leaving us, foster his darling object, and inculcate the pre eminence of title, office, &c. though he would have us understand the word office in its *primary* and *unequivocal sense, as derived from officium*; that is, he would shew us, that in *Scotland*) Priests learn Latin. Though Latin may be very necessary in ethicks to fix the radical meaning of words; in Republics it is not so to explain the meaning of titles, and the magic power they possess to inspire an ambition destructive to the liberties of the people, by creating privileged orders, sinecures, and pensions; against the legal establishment of such evils, the Constitution of the United States has carefully guarded; whoever therefore shall have the temerity to assume a title, or the *shadow* of a title within the United States must expect to be treated with contempt. But the meek and lowly Aletheia tells us (since his passion) that he is not a tickler for lordships, riches and fame; he avoids them; he would only inculcate a kind of Chinese government, otherwise called an *hierarchy*; but the humble Aletheia should recollect that the people of the United States have chosen another form of government, and it becomes him (whatever he thinks) to say AMEN.

From the CONNECTICUT GAZETTE.

THE *ingenious* and *argumentative* production signed ALETHEIA, published in the last Gazette, from the Newport Mercury, cannot fail of convincing every one "of the propriety of the title, Bishop of Connecticut and Rhode Island." At the same time, is not the writer convicted of treason and murder, who has infringed upon the honor and sovereignty of those States, by pretending their sanction to the strange manifesto signed Connecticut and Rhode-Island; and impiously dared to stab a well known character in his tenderest part, which is his title? Such high handed crimes call for legal process: as this will also bring in "*for legal adjudication*," the title said to be *contraband*; truth and justice will appear. "A consummation devoutly to be wished for."

The production of *Aletheia*, being strongly tinctured with the dialect of my favourite land, the tutelar Saint of Caledonia hails him as one of her reverend and worthy sons. His writings, which have so often graced a page in the Newport Mercury, always shew that more than human penetration, known by the name of *second sight*, for which my countrymen have been renowned in days of yore. As he has deserved well of his country, he may depend on my patronage. Under my shield he shall prove a *muckle mon*, to lay "the lurking spirit of envy and malice," which haunts this howling wilderness. ST. ANDREW.

CHALESTON, March 31,

We are authorized to contradict the paragraph which appeared in our paper yesterday under the Philadelphia head, which asserted that a son of the late Count de Grasse commands an English ship of war; the Count de Grasse left but one son, who came to this city soon after the destruction of the town of Cape-Francois, in the year 1793, and has resided here ever since! and at his request this is inserted.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.

Extract of a letter from Havre de Grace, dated January 27th, 1795.

"Every thing here appears to be life and animation; the harbour is filled with shipping, and commerce is fast raising her head in this regenerated land. Every comfort of life is enjoyed by the inhabitants; and, what ever report may say to the contrary, bread, beef, &c. are cheaper here then in the country I have just left." (England.)

April 14.

Last evening arrived here from Liverpool, which place she left the 21st of February, the brig Hero, Capt. Edwards who informs that an Embargo was laid on the British shipping in all the ports in England, on the day he sailed, which was expected to continue six weeks.

William Nichols, Esq; is appointed Marshall of the District of Pnenfylvania, in the room of David Lenox, Esq; who has resigned.

April 17.

This day arrived the schooner Success, Capt. Corry, in 11 days from Cape Nicola Mole. Capt. Corry informs that previous to his leaving that place, accounts had been received from Port-au-Prince, that General Malcolm, with 50 British and 500 French royalists, had been killed in an engagement with the republicans.

The above intelligence appears to be in part confirmed by the arrival of Capt. Robbins, at New-York.

The schooner President, Capt. Carhart, arrived here yesterday, sailed from Petit Canol (Guadaloupe) the 27th of March, at which time two or three bodies of troops were embarked at different parts of the Island, to assist the forces gone against St. Lucia, St. Vincent's and Grenada. Capt. Carhart was boarded four hours after he sailed by the Adamant, a British man of war, and near St. Martin's by L'Oiseau frigate—neither of which offered any molestation.

We are informed that the Tankerville packet, from England, with the November and December mails for America, has been taken by the Lovely Lass, a French Privateer.

Extract of a letter received per Capt. Green, from a gentleman in St. Eustatia, to Mr. Levious Clarkson, Merchant in this city, dated April 1.

"The English have declared war against the Dutch, and have granted letters of Marque and reprisals; one has already produced her commission at St. Kitts. The Dutch have acknowledged the sovereignty of the French, granted one and an half million sterling to prosecute the war, to supply large quantities of cloathing for the army, and to fit out 32 sail of the line, and 9 frigates."

"The negroes have retaken St. Lucia, except the Fort of Morne Fortune; taken Grenada, except Richmond Hill and town, have rose in a body at St. Vincents, and are fighting there in a dreadful manner; and in neither the English or Dutch islands, do the inhabitants go to bed without the fear of death before morning. Such is the present situation of these colonies, and you must be persuaded the prospect is not very tempting to risk property to at present. All those who had goods here last week removed to St. Thomas, and St. Bartholomews, fearing the attack of the French; and this week we are expecting the attack of the English.... Yesterday an English frigate was here, and it was supposed she came to demand the island."

Extract from a late Charge delivered by Judge Walton of the State of Georgia.

"The Solicitor General has informed me, that, among the objects of criminal inquiry, is a charge of a parent murdering its bastard infant. This is a crime so shocking to nature that the human mind is prompt to condemn. We should therefore, be cautious. It is improbable, because it is unnatural, and the clearest proofs should precede conviction. On this occasion also we should guard our minds against another prejudice. The crime of bastardy is distinct from that of murder; and must have no influence on this case. The connexion of the sexes with man is natural; the rites of marriage are artificial; But the principles of justice are eternal. The shame too, which imperious man has fixed upon the feeble woman, should weigh in the scale of mercy."

HUDSON, April 2.

A farmer in Maryland began to reap his wheat on the 19th of June last, (a week sooner than his neighbours) before it was quite ripe:—some of the straw was green, and the grain quite soft. This early wheat was compared with what stood in his field till the 18th of July, and proved to be 4lb. 6 oz. heavier a bushel than what stood till July. The country alarmed at this boldness, imagined, and even reported, that he lost his barn and the wheat by the moisture occasioning it to take fire; whilst others said it was rotten in the shocks. In fact his wheat was finely cured; and secured without loss, after it had stood some time out in shocks.

NEW-YORK, April 15.

The schooner Parthenia, Capt. Cobb, arrived this day from Martinico after a passage of 16 days.

A Vessel from Barbados had arrived at Martinique previous to Capt. C. leaving it, which informed of the arrival of 19 sail of Merchantmen from England—they had parted company, with the fleet on board of which were 10,000 troops, destined for the West India Islands. Capt. C. mentions, that in consequence of this intelligence, an Embargo was shortly expected to be laid on all Neutral Vessels, the price of Flour at Martinique was from 10 ½ to 10 ¾ Dollars.

April 18.

Capt. Glad, of the brig Goddess of Liberty, arrived yesterday from Nantz, which place he left February 19th, informs that the Algerines are out of the Straits. That it was reported at Nantz, that the Brest fleet of 35 sail had departed for the Mediterranean, to liberate the Toulon fleet, which was blocked up by the English and Spanish squadrons in those seas.

April 20.

Extract of a letter received by a merchant of this city, from his correspondent in Bermuda, dated the 4th inst.

"The schooner Polly, Capt. Griffin, belonging to William Fitch, and Messrs. Cuits, was sent in here a few days ago by one of the piratical privateers, and has been libelled. I have offered my friendship to Capt. Griffin, and shall do every thing in my power to serve him, both by advice, and advancing what money he may require, though I flatter myself, the system of condemnation is at an end, owing to an arrival from London, about a week ago, by which the Judge of the Admiralty received public despatches, which it is said, censure his conduct very severely, and it is to be hoped, will relieve many unfortunate Americans from their very unpleasant situation in this country."

NEW-LONDON, April 23.

The death of the Empress of Russia is doubted in some of the London papers, but not contradicted.

Tuesday 13th, Arrived in Milford road, ship Eleven Sons, Samuel Hawley, of this place, in 32 days from Surinam, bound to New-York.—Fourteen days ago, spoke a schooner from Antigua, bound to Newbern, with 50 men, women and children on board. The Captain informed that it was expected there would be an insurrection in the island of Antigua, among the Negroes, and that the English Inhabitants were quitting the Island as fast as possible.

NEWPORT, April 28.

It was mentioned in a late Paper, that Mr. Pitt had stated in the British Parliament, from an official Report made to the National Convention, that the Debt already incurred by the Republic, amounted to 420 Millions Sterling. Mr. Grey in a Speech in the same Parliament, Jan. 26, from the like Authority (an official Report to the Convention made by Cambon) states, that the present

had to profecute the War, were 620 Millions Sterling.—Leaving 200 Millions yet on Hand!

Query. Would it not be well for John Bull and the Emperor now to ſet down and ſeriouſly calculate whether their two Loans of 24 Millions can enable them with any Proſpect of Succeſs to face the Republic of France; or whether from paſt Experience, there is a Probability that their 24 Millions can furniſh as many Men as the French 200 Millions.

In England the Miniſtry are for continuing the War—the People for Peace—the former prevail—and thus we have a ſtriking Example of the *Happineſs* which the People of England enjoy, under their preſent *moſt excellent and mild Government*.

The Salary which the Britiſh Parliament allows to the firſt Magiſtrate of that Kingdom (called a King) exceeds Twelve Thouſand Dollars a Day! Happy People!—Modeſt King! To ſupport himſelf and a numerous Family on this ſmall Pittance of only 8½ Dollars a Minute!—And to this the People may add the Glory of being ruled by a *King*.—When we look to other Countries how unhappy muſt they be.—For Inſtance in America—This Country allows its Preſident for a Year's Salary, the enormous Sum of Two Days pay of a Britiſh King! and this to a Preſident—how inſignificant the Name ſounds—almoſt as diſguſting to a delicate Ear as a National Convention.

The Lord Lieutenent of Ireland, in his Speech to both Houſes of Parliament, calls upon them "*to make proviſion adequate to the preſent* AWFUL SITUATION OF AFFAIRS."

Thurſday the 24th Inſt. the PRESIDENT of the United States, ſet out from Philadelphia, for his Seat at Mount Vernon.

MARRIED.—At Philadelphia, Mr. HUGH POLLOCK Merchant, of New York, to Miſs ANTHONY, Daughter of Joſeph Anthony, Eſq.—JAMES MARSHALL, Eſq; to Miſs MORRIS Daughter of Robert Morris, Eſq;—Mr. JOHN MIFFLIN, to Miſs MIFFLIN, Daughter of his Excellency Governor Mifflin.

—In this Town, on Sunday Evening laſt, by the Rev. Dr. Hopkins, Mr. PITTS CARR, to Miſs SALLY BISSELL

DIED]—At Bengal, the Hon. SUETON GRANT HEATLY, Eſq; a Native of Newport, Rhode-Iſland, who had been many Years Reſident in the Eaſt-Indies, where he ſuſtained various important public Offices, with Ability, Integrity and Honor.

"On Monday, the 20th Inſtant, departed this Life Miſs SALLY WALLACE,* Daughter of Captain James Wallace, in the 19th Year of her Age, after a long and painful Illneſs, which from early Conſiderations of Duty, and well placed Confidence, ariſing from conſcious Virtue, Innocence, and due Obedience, elevated by more than moral Hope, ſhe ſuſtained with more than moral Sublimity.—Her ſocial Friends, who began with her the arduous Journey of Life, although deprived of her becoming Example and decent Reſpect for all the ſocial Duties, and juſt Obedience to all the Claims of Humanity and Virtue—which not her ſtay, nor wail;—becauſe ſhe hath ran before you in completing the Circle of her mildeo here—And called to receive the bleſſed Euge of Morals.—Relations—permit a due Conſideration of her Merit in Life, to ſoften your Feelings for your Loſs, and awaken your Comforts in the Contemplation of her Virtues.—Parents—Though urged by all the Ties of Affection and merited Eſteem; tho' moved by impaſſioned Tenderneſs, invoke Reaſon to your Aid, which will direct you to a juſt Contemplation of the Juſtice of Omnipotence—who gave, and who hath taken away—and will you lament the Demand of a Loan, becauſe it was intereſting or deſirable? Rather from a due Senſe of infinite Wiſdom and Juſtice, raiſe your Contemplations to the conſoling Idea, that Merit will be rewarded, and Innocence crowned with beatific Enjoyments.

* "*Her Death was erroneouſly inſerted in a late Paper, perhaps from a caſual Suggeſtion ariſing from the Extremity of her Illneſs.*"

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, April 27th.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Lydia, Heffernan,	New York
Schooner Betſy, Champlin,	Havanna
Brig Hannah, Briggs,	Dighton
Snow Sally, Shearman,	Boſton
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Diana, Slocum,	Boſton
— Sally, Congdon,	New-York
Scooner Succeſs, Mayberry,	Norfolk
— Betſy, Read,	Ditto

THE Managers of the Little Compton United Congregational Society LOTTERY requeſt thoſe Perſons who have drawn Ticket Prizes in the Firſt Claſs, to exchange their Tickets for Tickets in the Second Claſs; likewiſe all who drew Blanks—they being entitled to Quarter of Tickets in the next Claſs, agreeable to the Scheme of ſaid Lottery.—As the Tickets in the Firſt Claſs had ſo rapid a Sale (being but about Six Weeks from the firſt Sale to the Drawing) the Managers flatter themſelves that the Second Claſs will meet with equal Succeſs, and be drawn in a very ſhort Time.

April 25, 1795.

RAN AWAY from the Subſcriber, an indented Servant named ISRAEL DEAN GREENMAN. Had on when he went away, a light-coloured Broadcloth Coat, ſtriped Jane Waiſtcoat, ſtriped Towcloth Trowſers, white Towcloth Shirt, Felt Hat, and a light Cloth Greatcoat.—He took with him a dark blue Broadcloth Coat, ſtriped Silk Waiſtcoat, Nankeen Breeches, one Holland Shirt, one Pair Cotton, one Pair Worſted, and one Pair of Yarn Stockings, and a Caſtor Hat. Is a dirty ſlovenly looking Fellow, about 5 Feet high.—Previous to his going off, he ſtole One of his Indentures, and burnt it. Whoever will take up ſaid Runaway, and ſend him to his Maſter, or ſecure him in any Gaol in the United States, ſo that he may have him again, ſhall have FOUR PENCE Reward.

CHRISTOPHER HOLT.

N. B. All Perſons are forbid harbouring or employing ſaid Runaway, as they may expect to ſuffer the Severity of the Law. C. H.

Newport, April 27, 1795.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Ver erat æternum, placidique tepentibus auris
Mulabant zephiri natos ſine ſemine floris.
Flumina jam lactis, jam flumina nectaris ibant,
Pœna metuſque aberant.——
Mollia ſecuræ peragebant otia gentes.

OVID. MET. *lib.* I.

IT is eaſy to paint agreeable ſcenes, and to repreſent mankind in a ſtate nearly on a level with the angelic Nature;—or to miſrepreſent truths, and to place the human ſpecies on a level with the brutes that periſh. "*In medio tutiſſimus ibis.*"—Poets have ſung of a perpetual ſpring—of an atmoſphere mild, and a ſky unclouded.—They have ſet the rivers a running with milk and nectar, and made the earth produce every kind of delicious food without tillage.—They have repreſented the earth as full of peace, friendſhip, virtue and wiſdom.——But have theſe fine ſcenes ever exiſted?—No! nor can they ever exiſt, but in the poet's brain, to furniſh materials for writers of romance.

In a book very antient, as well as very authentic, we are informed, that vice, immorality, and fraud, found their way, among the ſons of men, at a very early period:—That the "earth was filled with violence;—That "all fleſh had corrupted his way upon the earth"—At this early period, it is probable, the *patria poteſtas* ceaſed to be the general ſyſtem of government.—When the patriarchal ſway, the *patria poteſtas* now mentioned, was generally diſregarded, and with its gentle and perſuaſive accents could avail but little to check the torrent of vice, and to reſtrain the hand of raſpine;—it became neceſſary that the Civil Magiſtrate, with the ſword in his hand (*i. e.* under his controul) ſhould come forward, to be "the miniſter of God to man for his good."——

Averting our eyes from all European, Aſiatic, and African governments, and the Offices and Titles of the Rulers of thoſe innumerable tribes of people, with filial exultation and delight, we embrace our own government, and "the miniſters of God for good" to ourſelves—at the head of whom we behold our own Chief Magiſtrate, the FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY; whoſe voice, like the voice of an Angel, continually ſpeaks "good" to all his children.—Poſſeſſing the pureſt benevolence, a truly diſintereſted paternal and patriotic ſpirit; terrible in the field of war, but gentle, meek and wiſe, in the cabinet or peace—the PRESIDENT of theſe UNITED STATES appears, in the midſt of the other OFFICIALS, whether Legiſlative or Executive, as the Sun amidſt the circumvolving orbs, communicating hourly part of that excellent ſpirit with which he hath been endued from on High.—Full of affection for our CHIEF MAGISTRATE, and ardently wiſhing for a continuation of the preſent tranquillity and happineſs of our confederated Union, who would not pray—"Long may he live," and may his days be proſperous? May the Sovereign Ruler of the Univerſe, more and more add to his already received donations "of grace, wiſdom and underſtanding;" that he may be more and more uſeful to, and amiable in the eyes of, this great and mighty people.

However *honorable* in itſelf the *title*, PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, confeſſedly is—yet, in the true and proper ſenſe of the word, *it is a title*——*a title* expreſſive of *duty*, of *uſefulneſs*, and *relationſhip*. Called upon by the voice of thouſands, and ten thouſands, enjoying the equal rights of citizenſhip, GEORGE WASHINGTON accepted this ſuper-eminent OFFICE; not for his own, or his family's aggrandizement (for prior to this he was ſufficiently ennobled, and his family ſufficiently opulent) but for the good of others. The public weal required, that *ſuch* an OFFICIAL ſhould be appointed to, and accept of, *ſuch* an OFFICE;—an OFFICE, which is the *Centre* of all others, whether *civil* or *military*, throughout theſe States; and in relation to which, they appear as ſo many rays, ſtuing from one common illuminator,——Repreſentatives of the people, whether in Congreſs, or General Aſſembly;—Miniſters or Conſuls abroad;—Miniſters and Secretaries at home;—Generals and Leaders of the Army or Marine;—Officers of the Cuſtoms or Excile;—and, whatever other OFFICES or DEPARTMENTS there are in the government of the Union, ALL are conſtituted parts of the great governmental ſyſtem:—ALL hang together, as ſo many links of a chain:—ALL are intended to diffuſe uſefulneſs, to reciprocate energy, and to ſtrengthen each others hands in the performance of thoſe duties, which belong to "that ſtate of life, into which it hath pleaſed God to call them."

Every OFFICE and its OFFICIAL are, as it were, *Cauſe* and *Effect*; and the ſeveral OFFICES of Government diſtinguiſh'd from each other by *Names*, expreſſive of what duties or ſervices they are calculated to do the public, thus conſtitute ONE GRAND UNITY of DESIGN.——For were the human body all head, where were the feet?—Were it all eye, where were the hearing?—Were it all hearing, where were the ſmelling?—or, Were it all belly, where were the hands?——Juſt ſo, in the body politic, as well as in the body natural, there muſt be different members, to perform different offices; and each member known by a *Title* or *Name*, expreſſive of that relation it bears to the whole.—Deſtroy the *Names*—confound the *diſtinction* of *Offices*—prohibit the *Official*, from bearing the *title* of his *Office*;—All quickly were confuſion, and labyrinth of error;—All good order and government would inſtantly be ſwallowed up, by an indiſcriminating chaos.

I plead not for *words*;—it is the cauſe of good government, order and peace, that I advocate—not that of confuſion and diſorganization. I maintain that it is highly proper, that every Official, in whatever department he is conſtituted, be deſignated (on all occaſions requiring ſuch deſignation) by the TITLE or NAME of the OFFICE he ſuſtains; for many reaſons, and particularly for this, not one of the leaſt of them, that he may be continually reminded of his *public ſtation*, the *duties* of his *Office*, and his *Amenability*.

ALETHEIA.

FOR SALE,

ONE Hundred Weight of the beſt SUCOTRINE ALOES, cheap for Caſh.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, April 27, 1795.

Rhode-Iſland Bridge Company.

THE Proprietors of ſaid Bridge are hereby notified, that there is aſſeſſed on each and every Share Twenty Dollars, to be paid to the Treaſurer, at his Houſe, in Ten Days from this Date.

SAMUEL SANFORD, *Clerk.*

Newport, April 27, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT Part of the Eſtate late belonging to Peleg Barker, Eſq; deceaſed, now in the Occupancy of Peleg Barker, and other Tenants; admeaſuring in Front, on Ann Street, Forty-five Feet, and extending from North to South Ninety Feet and an Half (or as may be ſeen and admeaſured) Poſſeſſion of the Premiſes immediately given.——Alſo a Garden Lot, with a large Barn and Chaiſe-Room; the Whole Sixty Feet in Front, on a Street called Barney-Street, and Eighty Feet Back (or as it may admeaſure). The Barn to be immediately given Poſſeſſion of, and the Garden on the 25th of March next. Warranty Deeds thereof will be given by the Subſcribers, agreeably to the Will of ſaid Deceaſed.

PELEG BARKER,
CHARLES BARKER, } *Executors.*

Newport, April 27, 1795.

Sale at AUCTION,

On the Premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 29th Inſtant, at 12 *o'Clock, A. M if not previouſly ſold,*

ABOUT Six Acres of Land, at the South End of the Town, adjoining General MALBONE's Lot:—It will be ſold in Three equal Diviſions, to be ſurveyed and ſtaked out: If it ſhould be foul Weather, it will be on the next fair Day; a warranty Deed will be given, clear of all Incumbrance.——Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, previous to the Time, may know the Terms, by applying to

THOMAS RUMREILL.

Newport, April 17, 1795.

SIMON DAVIS

HAS FOR SALE,

JAMAICA and Windward-Iſland RUM, by the Puncheon,
SUGARS, clay'd and brown, by the Hogſhead or Barrel, of different Qualities,
The beſt of Surinam MOLASSES, by the Hogſhead, or for retailing,
PEPPER, by the Bag,
COFFEE Ditto,
PORK, by the Barrel.

Newport, February 9, 1795.

American Manufactures.

DUCK and ſewing TWINE, warranted equal in Quality to any Manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

Chriſtopher Fowler,

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is conſtantly given, for good clean FLAX.

N. B. A few WEAVERS, by applying ſoon, may have conſtant Employ, and good Wages.

Newport, April 13, 1795.

Giles Hoſier,

Takes this Method to inform the Public, he has now for Sale,

Bottled prime mild Stout,

At 12 Shillings per Dozen,—or Half Dozen at the ſame Rate,

To thoſe that bring Bottles, at 9 Shillings per Dozen. By the ſingle Bottle, 15 Pence, with the Bottle.

Newport, 23d 3d Month, 1795.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

Newport, March 24, 1795.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of STEPHEN AYRAULT, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, are once more called upon for Payment.——And as there is an abſolute Neceſſity of the Eſtate being ſoon ſettled, all Delinquents muſt expect to have the Demands upon them put in Suit, to May Court, however diſagreeable ſuch Meaſure may be to them, as well as to the Subſcriber,

JOHN BOURS, *Executor.*

N. B. A Mortgage on a ſmall Houſe, and one Acre of Land, in Portſmouth, about five Miles from Newport, on the Eaſt Road, late belonging to William Greene, to be diſpoſed of by ſaid Executor.

...of the French Republic to satisfy their Debt, and to profecute the War, were 620 Millions Sterling.—Leaving 200 Millions yet on Hand!

Query. Would it not be well for John Bull and the Emperor now to fet down and ferioufly calculate whether their two Loans of 24 Millions can enable them with any Profpect of Succefs to face the Republic of France; or whether from paft Experience, there is a Probability that their 24 Millions can furnifh as many Men as the French 200 Millions.

In England the Miniftry are for continuing the War—the People for Peace—the former prevail—and thus we have a ftriking Example of the *Happinefs* which the People of England enjoy, under their prefent *moft excellent and mild Government*.

The Salary which the Britifh Parliament allows to the firft Magiftrate of that Kingdom (called a King) exceeds Twelve Thoufand Dollars a Day! Happy People!—Modeft King! To fupport himfelf and a numerous Family on this fmall Pittance of only 8¼ Dollars a Minute!—And to this the People may add the Glory of being ruled by a *King*.—When we look to other Countries how unhappy muft they be.—For Inftance in America—This Country allows its Prefident for a Year's Salary, the enormous Sum of Two Days pay of a Britifh King! and this to a Prefident—how infignificant the Name founds—almoft as diftafteful to a delicate Ear as a National Convention.

The Lord Lieutenent of Ireland, in his Speech to both Houfes of Parliament, calls upon them "*to make provifion adequate to the prefent* AWFUL SITUATION OF AFFAIRS."

Thurfday the 24th Inft. the PRESIDENT of the United States, fet out from Philadelphia, for his Seat at Mount Vernon.

MARRIED.—At Philadelphia, Mr. HUGH POLLOCK Merchant, of New York, to Miss ANTHONY, Daughter of Joseph Anthony, Efq.—JAMES MARSHALL, Efq; to Miss MORRIS Daughter of Robert Morris, Efq;—Mr. JOHN MIFFLIN, to Miss MIFFLIN, Daughter of his Excellency Governor Mifflin.

—In this Town, on Sunday Evening laft, by the Rev. Dr. Hopkins, Mr. PITTS CARR, to Miss SALLY BISSELL.

DIED]—At Bengal, the Hon. SUETON GRANT HEATLY, Efq; a Native of Newport, Rhode-Ifland, who had been many Years Refident in the Eaft-Indies, where he fuftained various important public Offices, with Ability, Integrity and Honor.

"On Monday, the 20th Inftant, departed this Life Miss SALLY WALLACE,* Daughter of Captain James Wallace, in the 19th Year of her Age, after a long and painful Illnefs, which from early Conftderations of Duty, and well placed Confidence, arifing from conficious Virtue, Innocence, and due Obedience, elevated by more than moral Hope, fhe fuftained with more than moral Sublimity.—Her Social Friends, who began with her the arduous Journey of Life, although deprived of her becoming Example and decent Refpect for all the focial Duties, and juft Obedience to all the Claims of Humanity and Virtue—ichicit not her ftay, nor wail;—becaufe fhe hath ran before you in completing the Circle of her miffion here—and called to receive the bleffed Euge of Mortals.——Relations—permit a due Conderation of her Merit in Life, to foften your Feelings for your Lofs, and awaken your Comforts in the Contemplation of her Virtues.——Parents—Though urged by all the Ties of Affection and merited Eftecm; tho' moved by impaffioned Tenderneffs, invoke Reafon to your Aid, which will direct you to a juft Contemplation of the Juftice of Omnipotence—who gave, and who hath taken away—and will you lament the Demand of a Loan, becaufe it was intereftting or defirable? Rather from a due Senfe of infinite Wifdom and Juftice, raife your Contemplations to the confoling Idea, that Merit will be rewarded, and Innocence crowned with beatific Enjoyments.

* "*Her Death was erroneoufly inferted in a late Paper, perhaps from a cafual Suggeftion arifing from the Extremity of her Illnefs.*"

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diftrict of Newport, April 27th.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Lydia, Heffernan,	New York
Schooner Betfy, Champlin,	Havanna
Brig Hannah, Briggs,	Dighton
Snow Sally, Shearman,	Boftan
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Diana, Slocum,	Boftan
—— Sally, Congdon,	New-York
Scooner Succefs, Mayberry,	Norfolk
—— Betfy, Read,	Ditto

THE Managers of the Little Compton United Congregational Society LOTTERY requeft thofe Perfons who have drawn Ticket Prizes in the Firft Claffs, to exchange their Tickets for Tickets in the Second Claffs; likewife all who drew Blanks—they being entitled to Quarter of Tickets in the next Claffs, agreeable to the Scheme of faid Lottery.—As the Tickets in the Firft Claffs had fo rapid a Sale (being but about Six Weeks from the firft Sale to the Drawing) the Managers flatter themfelves that the Second Claffs will meet with equal Succefs, and be drawn in a very fhort Time.

April 25, 1795.

RAN AWAY from the Subfcriber, an indented Servant named ISRAEL DEAN GREENMAN. Had on when he went away, a light-coloured Broadcloth Coat, ftriped Jane Waiftcoat, ftriped Towcloth Trowfers, white Towcloth Shirt, Felt Hat, and a light Cloth Greatcoat.—He took with him a dark blue Broadcloth Coat, ftriped Silk Waiftcoat, Nankeen Breeches, one Holland Shirt, one Pair Cotton, one Pair Worfted, and one Pair of Yarn Stockings, and a Caftor Hat. Is a dirty flovenifh looking Fellow, about 5 Feet high.—Previous to his going off, he ftole One of his Indentures, and burnt it. Whoever will take up faid Runaway, and fend him to his Mafter, or fecure him in any Gaol in the United States, fo that he may have him again, fhall have FOUR PENCE Reward.

CHRISTOPHER HOLT.

N. B. All Perfons are forbid harbouring or employing faid Runaway, as they may expect to fuffer the Severity of the Law. C. H.

Newport, April 27, 1795.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Ver erat æternum, placidique tepentibus auris
Mulabant zephiri natos fine femine flores.
Flumina jam lactis, jam flumina nectaris ibant,
Pæna metufque aberant——
Mollia fecuræ peragebant otia gentes.

OVID. MET. *lib.* I.

IT is eafy to paint agreeable fcenes, and to repreſent mankind in a ſtate nearly on a level with the angelic Nature;—or to mifrepreſent truths, and to place the human ſpecies on a level with the brutes that periſh. "*In medio tutiſſimus ibis.*"—Poets have ſung of a perpetual ſpring—of an atmoſphere mild, and a ſky unclouded.—They have ſet the rivers a running with milk and nectar, and made the earth produce every kind of delicious food without tillage.—They have repreſented the earth as full of peace, friendſhip, virtue and wiſdom.——But have theſe fine ſcenes ever exiſted?—No! nor can they ever exiſt, but in the poet's brain, to furniſh materials for writers of romance.

In a book very antient, as well as very authentic, we are informed, that vice, immorality, and fraud, found their way, among the ſons of men, at a very early period:—That the "earth was filled with violence:—That "all fleſh had corrupted his way upon the earth"——At this early period, it is probable, the *patria poteſtas* ceaſed to be the general ſyſtem of government. When the patriarchal ſway, the *patria poteſtas* now mentioned, was generally diſregarded, and with its gentle and perſuaſive accents could avail but little to check the torrent of vice, and to reſtrain the hand of rapine; it became neceſſary that the Civil Magiſtrate, with the ſword in his hand (*i. e.* under his controul) ſhould come forward, to be "the miniſter of God to man for his good."——

Averting our eyes from all European, Aſiatic, and African governments, and the Offices and Titles of the Rulers of thoſe innumerable tribes of people, with filial exultation and delight, we embrace our own government, and "the miniſters of God for good" to ourſelves—at the head of whom we behold our own Chief Magiſtrate, the FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY; whoſe voice, like the voice of an Angel, continually ſpeaks "good" to all his children.—Poſſeſſing the pureſt benevolence, a truly diſintereſted paternal and patriotic ſpirit; terrible in the field of war, but gentle, meek and wiſe, in the cabinet of peace—the PRESIDENT of theſe UNITED STATES appears, in the midſt of the other OFFICIALS, whether Legiſlative or Executive, as the Sun amidſt the circumvolving orbs, communicating hourly part of that excellent ſpirit with which he hath been endued from on High.——Full of affection for our CHIEF MAGISTRATE, and ardently wiſhing for a continuation of the preſent tranquillity and happineſs of our confederated Union, who would not pray—"Long may he live," and may his days be proſperous! May the Sovereign Ruler of the Univerſe, more and more add to his already received donations "of grace, wiſdom and underſtanding;" that he may be more and more uſeful to, and amiable in the eyes of, this great and mighty people.

However *honorable* in itſelf the *title*, PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, confeſſedly is—yet, in the true and proper ſenſe of the word, *it is a title*——*a title* expreſſive of *duty*, of *uſefulneſs*, and *relationſhip*. Called upon by the voice of thouſands, and ten thouſands, enjoying the equal rights of citizenſhip, GEORGE WASHINGTON accepted this ſuper-eminent OFFICE; not for his own, or his family's aggrandizement (for prior to this he was ſufficiently ennobled, and his family ſufficiently opulent) but for the good of others. The public weal required, that *ſuch* an OFFICIAL ſhould be appointed to, and accept of, *ſuch* an OFFICE;—an OFFICE, which is the *Centre* of all others, whether *civil* or *military*, throughout theſe States; and in relation to which, they appear as ſo many rays, iſſuing from one common illuminator.——Repreſentatives of the people, whether in Congreſs, or General Aſſembly;—Miniſters or Conſuls abroad;—Miniſters and Secretaries at home;—Generals and Leaders of the Army or Marine;—Officers of the Cuſtoms or Excife;—and, whatever other OFFICES or DEPARTMENTS there are in the government of the Union, ALL are conſtituted parts of the great governmental ſyſtem:—ALL hang together, as ſo many links of a chain:—ALL are intended to diffuſe uſefulneſs, to reciprocate energy, and to ſtrengthen each others hands in the performance of thoſe duties, which belong to "that ſtate of life, into which it hath pleaſed God to call them."

Every OFFICE and its OFFICIAL are, as it were, *Cauſe* and *Effect*; and the ſeveral OFFICES of Government diſtinguiſhed from each other by *Names*, expreſſive of what duties or ſervices they are calculated to do the public, thus conſtitute ONE GRAND UNITY of DESIGN.——For were the human body all head, where were the feet?—Were it all eye, where were the hearing?—Were it all ſeeing, where were the ſmelling?—or, Were it all belly, where were the hands?——Juſt ſo, in the body politic, as well as in the body natural, there muſt be different members, to perform different offices; and each member known by a *Title* or *Name*, expreſſive of that relation it bears to the whole.—Deſtroy the *Names*—confound the *diſtinction* of *Offices*—prohibit the *Official*, from bearing the *title* of his *Office*:—All quickly were confuſion, and labyrinth of error:—All good order and government would inſtantly be ſwallowed up, by an indiſcriminating chaos.

I plead not for *words*;—it is the cauſe of good government, order and peace, that I advocate—not that of confuſion and diſorganization. I maintain that it is highly proper, that every Official, in whatever department he is conſtituted, be deſignated (on all occaſions requiring ſuch deſignation) by the TITLE or NAME of the OFFICE he ſuſtains; for many reaſons, and particularly for this, not one of the leaſt of them, that ſo he may be continually reminded of his *public ſtation*, the *duties* of his *Office*, and his *Amenability*.

ALETHEIA.

FOR SALE,

ONE Hundred Weight of the beſt SUCOTRINE ALOES, cheap for Caſh.——Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, April 27, 1795.

Rhode-Iſland Bridge Company.

THE Proprietors of ſaid Bridge are hereby notified, that there is aſſeſſed on each and every Share Twenty Dollars, to be paid to the Treaſurer, at his Houſe, in Ten Days from this Date.

SAMUEL SANFORD, *Clerk.*

Newport, April 27, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT Part of the Eſtate late belonging to Peleg Barker, Eſq; deceaſed, now in the Occupancy of Peleg Barker, and other Tenants; admeaſuring in Front, on Ann Street, Forty-five Feet, and extending from North to South Ninety Feet and an Half (or as may be ſeen and admeaſured) Poſſeſſion of the Premiſes immediately given.——Alſo a Garden Lot, with a large Barn and Chaiſe-Room; the Whole Sixty Feet in Front, on a Street called Barney-Street, and Eighty Feet Back (or as it may admeaſure). The Barn to be immediately given Poſſeſſion of, and the Garden on the 25th of March next. Warranty Deeds thereof will be given by the Subſcribers, agreeably to the Will of ſaid Deceaſed.

PELEG BARKER,
CHARLES BARKER, } *Executors.*

Newport, April 27, 1795.

Sale at AUCTION,

On the Premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 29th Inſtant, at 12 *o'Clock, A. M if not previouſly ſold,*

ABOUT Six Acres of Land, at the South End of the Town, adjoining General MALBONE's Lot:—It will be ſold in Three equal Diviſions, to be ſurveyed and ſtaked out: If it ſhould be foul Weather, it will be on the next fair Day; a warranty Deed will be given, clear of all Incumbrance.——Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, previous to the Time, may know the Terms, by applying to

THOMAS RUMREILL.

Newport, April 27, 1795.

SIMON DAVIS

HAS FOR SALE,

JAMAICA and Windward-Iſland RUM, by the Puncheon,
SUGARS, clay'd and brown, by the Hogſhead or Barrel, of different Qualities,
The beſt of Surinam MOLASSES, by the Hogſhead, for retailing,
PEPPER, by the Bag,
COFFEE Ditto,
PORK, by the Barrel.

Newport, February 9, 1795.

American Manufactures.

DUCK and ſewing TWINE, warranted equal in Quality to any Manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

Chriſtopher Fowler,

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is conſtantly given, for good clean FLAX.

N. B. A few WEAVERS, by applying ſoon, may have conſtant Employ, and good Wages.

Newport, April 13, 1795.

Giles Hoſier,

Takes this Method to inform the Public, he has now for Sale,

Bottled prime mild Stout,

At 12 Shillings per Dozen,—or Half Dozen at the ſame Rate,

To thoſe that bring Bottles, at 9 Shillings per Dozen. By the ſingle Bottle, 15 Pence, with the Bottle.

Newport, 23d 3d Month, 1795.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

Newport, March 24, 1795.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of STEPHEN AYRAULT, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, are once more called upon for Payment.——And as there is an abſolute Neceſſity of the Eſtate being ſoon ſettled, all Delinquents muſt expect to have the Demands upon them put in Suit, to May Court, however diſagreeable ſuch Meaſure may be to them, as well as to the Subſcriber,

JOHN BOURS, *Executor.*

N. B. A Mortgage on a ſmall Houſe, and one Acre of Land, in Portſmouth, about five Miles from Newport, on the Eaſt Road, late belonging to William Greene, to be diſpoſed of by ſaid Executor.

From a late LONDON PAPER.

On the reciprocal Blandiſhments of Mr. HAYLEY *and Miſs* SEWARD.

"TICKLE *me*" ſays Mr. HAYLEY,
"TICKLE *me*," "Miſs SEWARD, do!"
"Depend upon't then I'll not fail ye,
"But in my turn will *tickle* you."

To it then they fall a tickling:
She. "Sir your poems are divine!"
He. "Ma'am I'll aver it, without tickling,
"You alone are all the nine!"

She. "Britain's Wonder! Britain's Glory!
"Mr. HAYLEY that is you!"
He. "Ma'am you carry all before you,
"Truſt me Lichfield's SWAN you do."

Thus theſe feeble BARDLINGS ſquandring
Each on each their laviſh Rhimes,
Set the fooliſh Reader wond'ring
At the Genius of the Times.

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR, in *Herefordſhire* and *Glouceſterſhire*.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

FRUIT LIQUOR.

4. PREPARING FRUIT FOR THE MILL.

BUT altho' the right management of the Fruit may appear to be pretty accurately underſtood; and not difficult to be executed; yet, in practice, ripe and unripe fruit are not to be kept ſeparate, ſo eaſily as theory may ſuggeſt. It is tedious to wait the ripening of every apple, and to collect every apple as it drops. Beſides, high winds do not always make the requiſite diſtinction: the unripe and thoſe which are ſufficiently matured for gathering, are frequently thrown down together: and if the hook be uſed, the effect is in ſome degree ſimilar.

In practice, therefore, there is only one method of avoiding a mixture of Fruit: that of SEPARATING IT BY HAND; either when it is laid up; or at the time of ſending it to the mill. And it is more than probable, that this is one of the grand ſecrets of Cider making; by which thoſe who excel in the art, are monopolizing the credit of it. It is matter of aſtoniſhment, however, ſeeing the obviouſneſs of its utility, that it ſhould not long ago have been adopted in common practice.

Some extra trouble and expence is, no doubt, incurred by this practice. But there is no department of *manufacture*, which is not attended with trouble and expence.—If the *ware* pay tenfold for it, the expence vaniſhes, and the trouble becomes a pleaſureable employment. In the infancy of the woollen manufactory, for inſtance, it is probable, the entire fleece was carded, ſpun and woven together. But now the ſorting of wool is become an employment of no ſmall importance. And were the ſorting of apples for cider, once to become the eſtabliſhed practice—Farmers would as ſoon think of ſowing wheat and vetches together,—as of grinding unripe, ripe and rotten fruit together in the cider-mill. Yet all the *preparation*, which the apples receive in common practice, at preſent, as that of picking out the "*black rotten*"—which is generally known to give the liquor a diſagreeable flavour; and, even this work, I underſtand, is frequently done in a very imperfect manner.

There are, however, ſome few individuals, who pay attention to this department of the art. In the practice of one man* a dealer, who manufactures his own liquor; more eſpecially ſtire cider; and whoſe liquors are a proof of the excellency of his practice; I found the *brown* as well as the *black* rotten carefully picked out; even if part of an apple be tainted, the faulty part is cut out; the ſound part only being ſuffered to go into the mill §. And in that of another ſuperior manager, whoſe practice may be ſaid to be nearly perfect §, not only the rotten, but the "crabbed"—that is, the ſmall crude under-ripe fruit—are picked out, and thrown aſide for family drink; —thus ſelecting the prime fruit, in a proper ſtate of maturation, to be ground, alone, for liquor of the firſt quality.

5. MIXING FRUITS FOR LIQUOR. In the ordinary practice, no ſtudied compoſition or ſelection of ſorts is made. The different kinds are mixed, indiſcriminately, or without any other diſtinction than that of keeping the early and the late fruits ſeparate, and the "old fruits" diſtinct. A judicious aſſortment of fruit is, however ſpoken of as highly beneficial to liquor; but I have met with nothing, in practice, that eſtabliſhes the poſition: and it as a well eſtabliſhed fact, that the finer liquors are made from ſelect fruits. Nevertheleſs, it is more than probable, that the liquor of ordinary fruits may be improved by a judicious mixture; and, to thoſe who have much ordinary fruits in their plantations, a proper mixture of it may be an object of attention. A perſon, in Herefordſhire, is mentioned as an adept in the art of commixing: not fruit, however, but liquors which have been ſeparately drawn, and while they are under the proceſs of fermentation: while others are ſaid to mix the liquors, *according to their flavors*, after they are manufactured. But theſe by way of hints.

(To be continued)

* *Mr. Jones, Cider Merchant, in Glouceſter, is the ſuperior manager whoſe practice is here ſpoken of.*

§ *See Mercury for 30th December laſt.*

FOR SALE, BY

Chriſto^{r}. Champlin,

BOHEA TEA, by the Cheſt,
Beſt Ruſſia clean HEMP,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
Ruſſia BAR-IRON,
Swedes BAR-IRON,
6 by 8, and 7 by 9, WINDOW GLASS, per Box,
CORDAGE.

FOR SALE, BY

Clarke & Hammond,

PORK and Beef—by the Barrel,
Flour, by Ditto,
Weſt India Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Jamaica Spirits, by Ditto,
Brandy, Geneva and Porter,
Sugar, by the Barrel,
Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt, or ſmaller Quantity,
Chocolate,
Window Glaſs, 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, per Box,
Bar Iron, Nail Rods, Anchors,
Iron Caboofes, Stoves, &c. &c. as uſual.

Newport, January 5, 1795.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

A PASTURE for Summer Keeping of milch Cows for the Seaſon will be opened on the 20th of May next, on the Farm late belonging to James Coggeſhall, deceaſed, very convenient for great Part of the Town of Newport, and affording the beſt Kind of Feed for the Production of Milk——Thoſe who wiſh to be accommodated, may apply to THOMAS G. HAZARD, or to Mr. ELISHA ANTHONY, at the Foot of Lewis-ſtreet.

Newport, April 6, 1795.

BENONI PECKHAM

Informs his Cuſtomers and others,

THAT he has furniſhed himſelf with a new Supply of HAIR, of the firſt Quality, and is now ready to furniſh Ladies with Braids, Commodes, Cuſhions and Curls, in the neweſt Faſhion.—Alſo Cues, and Coverings for the Heads of thoſe Gentlemen who have loſt their Hair.—He returns his Thanks to thoſe who have been pleaſed to favour him with their Cuſtom the Year paſt, and hopes, by ſteady Attention to Buſineſs, to merit their future Favours.

Newport, April 20, 1795.

SHOE STORE

JUST OPENED BY

COGGESHAL & BURDICK,

Next Door Northward of Mr. CHARLES FERES, Apothecary, in Thames-Street,

WHERE may be had Mens' and Womens' SHOES, of different Kinds and Prices.

Alſo Shoes and Boots, of any Kind, made on the ſhorteſt Notice.

Shoes of various Kinds, for Exportation, may likewiſe be had, as above.

Wanted, at the above Store, ſeveral JOURNEYMEN, at either Branch, that are Workmen; as alſo Two active Lads as APPRENTICES.

They preſent their Thanks to their former Cuſtomers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Conſtruction,

MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joſeph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchaſed in any State in the Union.——From the Conveniency in Roaſting MEAT—or COOKERY of moſt Deſcriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is ſufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Alſo Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholeſale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet-Iron Dripping Pans—Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes, ſuitable for Shops and Veſſels Cabins. Likewiſe, Sheet-Iron by the Pound.

He gives Caſh for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST INDIA and New-England Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Geneva by the Hogſhead, Barrel, or Caſe,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Cordage, of all Sizes,
Tar and Turpentine by the Barrel,
A Sloop of about Eighty Tons Burthen, well found—and built but a few Years.

Any Veſſel bound to Boſton, that may want Part of a Freight, can be partly ſupplied with Freight by him.

Sundry Dwelling-Houſes, in different Parts of this Town, very cheap for Caſh.

Any Gentleman, that may want a MOSES BOAT, of any Dimenſion, may be ſupplied by him at the ſhorteſt Notice.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches.——And has now on Hand, a ſmall Quantity of CABIN and SHIP-BREAD, which he will ſell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the higheſt Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, March 23, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

George Champlin

JAMAICA SPIRITS, by the Hogſhead,
Jamaica SUGAR,
Bohea TEA—by the Cheſt,
Ruſſia BAR-IRON,
SWEDES——Ditto,
6 by 8—and 7 by 9—WINDOW GLASS,
Ruſſia clean HEMP,
CORDAGE,——And,
A few Bolts of Ruſſia DUCK.

ANTHONY DIXON

HAS FOR SALE,

SUGAR, by the Hogſhead and Barrel,
Beſt SPIRITS, by the Barrel,
Holland GENEVA,——Ditto,
Weſt-India RUM,——Ditto,
Bohea TEA, by the Cheſt,
Hyſon TEA, Firſt Quality,
French BRANDY, by the Barrel,
RAISINS, by the Cask.

Any of the above Articles, by Retail, cheap for Caſh.

ALSO,

A Conſignment of 4 Boxes of Souchong TEA.

Newport, March 3, 1795.

NEWPORT

Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School

LOTTERY.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE LEGISLATURE *of the* STATE *of* RHODE-ISLAND *and* PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

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11,200		10		112,000
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The Lottery will be drawn in Shares, and the Tickets in the Shares, which ſhall be divided, will be put into the Wheel, and re drawn—ſo as to determine to which of the Tickets the Prizes drawn by the Share belongs.

This Lottery being calculated on Principles very advantageous to Adventurers; and the ſeveral Objects which it is to accompliſh being of great PUBLIC UTILITY; it is preſumed that it will receive ſuch Encouragement, as that the Drawing will commence at an early Period.

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SHARES and *TICKETS* To be SOLD in *Newport*, by

GEORGE GIBBS,
GEORGE CHAMPLIN, } *Managers.*

Newport (Rhode Iſland) March 20, 1795.

From a late LONDON PAPER.

On the reciprocal Blandiſhments of Mr. HAYLEY *and Miſs* SEWARD.

"TICKLE *me*" ſays Mr. HAYLEY,
" TICKLE *me*," " Miſs SEWARD, do!"
" Depend upon't then I'll not fail ye,
" But in my turn will *tickle* you."

To it then they fall a tickling:
She. " Sir your poems are divine!"
He. " Ma'am I'll aver it, without tickling,
" You alone are all the nine!"

She. " Britain's Wonder! Britain's Glory!
" Mr. HAYLEY that is you!"
He. " Ma'am you carry all before you,
" Treſt me Litchfield's SWAN you do."

Thus theſe feeble BARDLINGS ſquandring
Each on each their laviſh Rhimes,
Set the fooliſh Reader wond'ring
At the Genius of the Times.

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR, in *Herefordſhire* and *Glouceſterſhire*.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

FRUIT LIQUOR.

4. PREPARING FRUIT FOR THE MILL.

BUT altho' the right management of the Fruit may appear to be pretty accurately underſtood; and not difficult to be executed; yet, in practice, ripe and unripe fruit are not to be kept ſeparate, ſo eaſily as theory may ſuggeſt. It is tedious to wait the ripening of every apple, and to collect every apple as it drops. Beſides, high winds do not always make the requiſite diſtinction: the unripe and thoſe which are ſufficiently matured for gathering, are frequently thrown down together: and if the hook be uſed, the effect is in ſome degree ſimilar.

In practice, therefore, there is only one method of avoiding a mixture of Fruit: that of SEPARATING IT BY HAND; either when it is laid up; or at the time of ſending it to the mill. And it is more than probable, that this is one of the grand ſecrets of Cider making; by which thoſe who excel in the art, are monopolizing the credit of it. It is matter of aſtoniſhment, however, ſeeing the obviouſneſs of its utility, that it ſhould not long ago have been adopted in common practice.

Some extra trouble and expence is, no doubt, incurred by this practice. But there is no department of *manufacture*, which is not attended with trouble and expence.—If the *ware* pay tenfold for it, the expence vaniſhes, and the trouble becomes a pleaſureable employment. In the infancy of the woollen manufactory, for inſtance, it is probable, the entire fleece was carded, ſpun and woven together. But now the ſorting of wool is become an employment of no ſmall importance. And were the ſorting of apples for cider, once to become the eſtabliſhed practice—Farmers would as ſoon think of ſowing wheat and vetches together,—as of grinding unripe, ripe and rotten fruit together in the cider-mill. Yet all the *preparation*, which the apples receive in common practice, at preſent, as that of picking out the "*black rotten*"—which is generally known to give the liquor a diſagreeable flavour; and, even this work, I underſtand, is frequently done in a very imperfect manner.

There are, however, ſome few individuals, who pay attention to this department of the art. In the practice of one man* a dealer, who manufactures his own liquor; more eſpecially ſtire cider; and whoſe liquors are a proof of the excellency of his practice; I found the *brown* as well as the *black* rotten carefully picked out: even if part of an apple be tainted, the faulty part is cut out; the ſound part only being ſuffered to go into the mill §. And in that of another ſuperior manager, whoſe practice may be ſaid to be nearly perfect §. not only the rotten, but the "crabbed"—that is, the ſmall crude under-ripe fruit—are picked out, and thrown aſide for family drink; —thus ſelecting the prime fruit, in a proper ſtate of maturation, to be ground, alone, for liquor of the firſt quality.

5. MIXING FRUITS FOR LIQUOR. In the ordinary practice, no ſtudied compoſition or ſelection of ſorts is made. The different kinds are mixed, indiſcriminately, or without any other diſtinction than that of keeping the early and the late fruits ſeparate, and the "old fruits" diſtinct. A judicious aſſortment of fruit is, however ſpoken of as highly beneficial to liquor; but I have met with nothing, in practice, that eſtabliſhes the poſition: and it as a well eſtabliſhed fact, that the finer liquors are made from ſelect fruits. Nevertheleſs, it is more than probable, that the liquor of ordinary fruits may be improved by a judicious mixture; and, to thoſe who have much ordinary fruits in their plantations, a proper mixture of it may be an object of attention. A perſon, in Herefordſhire, is mentioned as an adept in the art of commixing: not fruit, however, but liquors which have been ſeparately drawn, and while they are under the proceſs of fermentation: while others are laid to mix the liquors, *according to their flavors*, after they are manufactured. But theſe by way of hints.

(To be continued)

* *Mr. Jones, Cider Merchant, in Glouceſter, is the ſuperior manager, whoſe practice is here ſpoken of.*

§ *See Mercury for 30th December laſt.*

FOR SALE, BY

Chriſto^r. Champlin,

BOHEA TEA, by the Cheſt,
Beſt Ruſſia clean HEMP,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
Ruſſia BAR-IRON,
Swedes BAR-IRON,
6 by 8, and 7 by 9, WINDOW GLASS, per Box,
CORDAGE.

FOR SALE, BY

Clarke & Hammond,

PORK and Beef—by the Barrel,
Flour, by Ditto,
Weſt India Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Jamaica Spirits, by Ditto,
Brandy, Geneva and Porter,
Sugar, by the Barrel,
Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt, or ſmaller Quantity,
Chocolate,
Window Glaſs, 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, per Box,
Bar Iron, Nail Rods, Anchors,
Iron Caboooſes, Stoves, &c. &c. as uſual.

Newport, January 5, 1795.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

A PASTURE for Summer Keeping of milch Cows for the Seaſon will be opened on the 20th of May next, on the Farm late belonging to James Coggeſhall, deceaſed, very convenient for great Part of the Town of Newport, and affording the beſt Kind of Feed for the Production of Milk ——— Thoſe who wiſh to be accommodated, may apply to THOMAS G. HAZARD, or to Mr. ELISHA ANTHONY, at the Foot of Lewis-ſtreet.

Newport, April 6, 1795.

BENONI PECKHAM

Informs his Cuſtomers and others,

THAT he has furniſhed himſelf with a new Supply of HAIR, of the firſt Quality, and is now ready to furniſh Ladies with Braids, Commodes, Cuſhions and Curls, in the neweſt Faſhion.—Alſo Cues, and Coverings for the Heads of thoſe Gentlemen who have loſt their Hair.—He returns his Thanks to thoſe who have been pleaſed to favour him with their Cuſtom the Year paſt, and hopes, by ſteady Attention to Buſineſs, to merit their future Favours.

Newport, April 20, 1795.

SHOE STORE

JUST OPENED BY

COGGESHAL & BURDICK,

Next Door Northward of Mr. CHARLES FERES, Apothecary, in Thames-Street,

WHERE may be had Mens' and Womens' SHOES, of different Kinds and Prices.

Alſo Shoes and Boots, of any Kind, made on the ſhorteſt Notice.

Shoes of various Kinds, for Exportation, may likewiſe be had, as above.

Wanted, at the above Store, ſeveral JOURNEYMEN, at either Branch, that are Workmen; as alſo Two active Lads as APPRENTICES.

They preſent their Thanks to their former Cuſtomers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Conſtruction,

MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joſeph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchaſed in any State in the Union.—From the Conveniency in Roaſting MEAT—or COOKERY of moſt Deſcriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is ſufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Alſo Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholeſale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet-Iron Dripping Pans—Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes, ſuitable for Shops and Veſſels Cabins. Likewiſe, Sheet-Iron by the Pound.

He gives Caſh for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA and New-England Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Geneva by the Hogſhead, Barrel, or Caſe,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Cordage, of all Sizes,
Tar and Turpentine by the Barrel,

A Sloop of about Eighty Tons Burthen, well found—and built but a few Years.

Any Veſſel bound to Boſton, that may want Part of a Freight, can be partly ſupplied with Freight by him.

Sundry Dwelling-Houſes, in different Parts of this Town, very cheap for Caſh.

Any Gentleman, that may want a MOSES BOAT, of any Dimenſion, may be ſupplied by him at the ſhorteſt Notice.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches.——And has now on Hand, a ſmall Quantity of CABIN and SHIP-BREAD, which he will ſell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the higheſt Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, March 23, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

George Champlin

JAMAICA SPIRITS, by the Hogſhead,
Jamaica SUGAR,
Bohea TEA—by the Cheſt,
Ruſſia BAR-IRON,
SWEDES——Ditto,
6 by 8—and 7 by 9—WINDOW GLASS,
Ruſſia clean HEMP,
CORDAGE,——And,
A few Bolts of Ruſſia DUCK.

ANTHONY DIXON

HAS FOR SALE,

SUGAR, by the Hogſhead and Barrel,
Beſt SPIRITS, by the Barrel,
Holland GENEVA,——Ditto,
Weſt-India RUM,——Ditto,
Bohea TEA, by the Cheſt,
Hyſon TEA, Firſt Quality,
French BRANDY, by the Barrel,
RAISINS, by the Caſk.

Any of the above Articles, by Retail, cheap for Caſh.

ALSO,

A Conſignment of 4 Boxes of Souchong TEA.

Newport, March 3, 1795.

NEWPORT

Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School

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